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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/866,111	05/25/2001	Jose M. Salas	50277-1736	4925

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HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP
2055 GATEWAY PLACE
SUITE 550
SAN JOSE, CA 95110

EXAMINER

SORRELL, ERON J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2182

DATE MAILED: 03/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/866,111

Applicant(s)

SALAS ET AL.

Examiner

Eron J Sorrell

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5, 8-10, 12, 13, 17-19, 21, 24-26, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Moncibais (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0103878).

3. Referring to method claim 1 and computer readable medium claims 17, Moncibais teaches a method for configuring a resource to interact with a network, comprising:

obtaining a set of configuration information (see paragraph 76 on page 8);

upon obtaining said configuration information,
automatically performing the following operations:

configuring a resource in accordance with at least a portion of said configuration information (see paragraph 76 on page 8);

registering the resource with a domain on a network (see paragraph 76 on page 8); and

establishing a user account on the domain to enable a user to log on to the domain (see paragraph 76 on page 8).

4. Referring to method claims 2-4, Moncibais teaches the operations of configuring the resource, registering the resource, and establishing a user account, are all performed without user intervention (see paragraph 14 on page 2, wherein Moncibais teaches automated configuration).

5. Referring to method claim 5 and computer readable medium claims 18 and 19, Moncibais teaches at least a portion of the configuration information is imbedded within a computer program, and wherein obtaining the configuration information comprises extracting the portion of the configuration information from the computer program (see paragraph 76 on page 8, wherein Moncibais teaches sending setup instructions to the computer).

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6. Referring to method claim 8 and computer readable medium claim 24, Moncibais teaches at least a portion of the configuration information is user-specifiable (see paragraph 76 on page 8, wherein Moncibais teaches the configuration is based on the business owners specified needs).

7. Referring to method claim 9 and computer readable medium claim 25, Moncibais teaches the configuration information comprises network settings for enabling the resource to communicate with the network, and wherein configuring the resource comprises updating the resource with said network settings (see paragraph 7 on page 1 and paragraph 60 on page 6).

8. Referring to method claim 10 and computer readable medium claim 26, Moncibais teaches the configuration information comprises resource-specific information, and wherein configuring the resource comprises updating the resource with said resource-specific information (see paragraph 7 on page 1 and paragraph 60 on page 6).

9. Referring to method claim 12 and computer readable medium claim 28, Moncibais teaches establishing a local user account on

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the resource to enable the user to log in to and access the resource (see paragraph 7 on page 1).

10. Referring to method claim 13 and computer readable medium claim 29, Moncibais teaches establishing a permission within the resource to enable the user to use the resource to log on to the user account on the domain (see paragraph 11 bridging pages 1 and 2, wherein Moncibais teaches having different levels of access for users).

11. Referring to claim 21, Moncibais teaches the program instructions further comprise instructions for causing one or more processors to receive a set of input and instructions for causing one or more processors to imbed said set of input within said computer program as said portion of said configuration information (see paragraph 76 on page 8, wherein Moncibais teaches collecting the business owners specified needs to set up the configuration information).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 6,20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moncibais in view of Ylonen (U.S. Patent No. 6,782,474).

14. Referring to claims 6,20, and 22, Moncibais fails to teach that a portion of the configuration information is encrypted, and wherein extracting said portion of said configuration information comprises decrypting the portion of the configuration information.

Ylonen teaches, in an analogous method the above limitation (see lines 24-40 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the method of Moncibais with the above teachings of Ylonen. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to secure the configuration information from would-be hackers.

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15. Claims 7 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moncibais in view of O'Toole et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,345,294 hereinafter "O'Toole").

16. Referring to method claim 7 and computer readable medium claim 23, Moncibais fails to teach retrieving the portion of the configuration information from a registry associated with the resource.

O'Toole teaches, in an analogous system, the above limitation (see line 21-39 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the method of Moncibais with the above teachings of O'Toole. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification because O'Toole suggests more comprehensive configuration information can be stored in the registry (see lines 21-39 of column 3).

17. Claims 11,15,16,27, and 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moncibais in view of Kruglikov et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0198900 hereinafter "Kruglikov").

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18. Referring to method claim 11 and computer-readable medium claim 27, Moncibais fails to the configuration information comprises account information pertaining to an administrator account on the domain, and wherein logging on to the domain using said account information is automatically performed before registering the resource and establishing the user account.

Kruglikov teaches, in an analogous system the above limitation (see paragraphs 29-32 on pages 2 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the method of Moncibais with the above teachings of Krugiklov. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification because the system administrator will already have an authorized account to log on to the domain with to access configuration information that most other users wouldn't have access to.

19. Referring to method claims 15 and 16 and computer-readable medium claims 31 and 32, Moncibais fails to teach each account has a profile associated therewith which defines an operating environment, wherein the resource comprises an existing account, and wherein copying a profile associated with the existing account into a profile associated with the user account is also

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automatically performed and installing on the resource a computer program, which may be executed by the resource to copy a profile associated with one account into a profile associated with another account is also automatically performed.

Krugiklov teaches, in an analogous system, the above limitations (see paragraphs 29-32 on pages 2 and 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the method of Moncibais with the above teachings of Krugiklov. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification because Krugiklov teaches this limitations saves time when configuring a new profile by importing common configuration parameters from an existing profile into a new profile (see paragraph 31).

20. Referring to computer-readable medium claims 33 and 34, Krugiklov further teaches the program instructions are embodied in a computer program having a first name, and wherein said program instructions further comprise instructions for causing one or more processors to install said computer program onto the resource (see paragraphs 30 and 31) and wherein said instructions for causing one or more processors to install said computer program onto the resource comprises instructions for

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causing one or more processors to rename said computer program to a second name before installing it onto the resource (see paragraphs 30 and 31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the method of Moncibais with the teachings of Krugiklov. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to allow a user to personally customize their profile after it has been generically preconfigured.

21. Claims 14 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moncibais in view of Traversat et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,161,125.

22. Referring to method claim 14 and computer readable medium claim 30, Moncibais fails to teach the resource comprises an established permission, which enables another user to use the resource, and wherein establishing a new permission within the resource to enable the other user to use the resource to log on to the domain is also automatically performed.

Traversat teaches, in an analogous method, the above limitation for allowing any user to access their account

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preferences through any client on the network (see lines 23-35 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the method of Moncibais with the teachings of Traversat. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to allowing any user to access their account preferences through any client on the network as suggested by Traversat (see lines 23-35 of column 3).

23. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moncibais in view of Krugiklov as applied to claims 33 and 34 above and further in view of Traversat.

24. Referring to claim 35, the combination of Moncibais and Krugiklov fails to teach the program instructions further comprise instructions for causing one or more processors to determine a current name associated with said computer program; and instructions for causing, in response to a determination that the current name of said computer program is said second name, one or more processors to forego execution of all instructions except for said instructions for causing one or

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more processors to copy a profile associated with one account into a profile associated with another account.

Traversat teaches, in an analogous system, the above limitation (see lines 23-35 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Moncibais and Krugiklov with the above teachings of Traversat. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to make such modification in order to allow a user to access there individual account from any client machine of the network as suggested by Traversat (see lines 23-35 of column 3).

Conclusion

25. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following references are cited to further show the state of the art as it pertains to configuring resources to operate in a network:

U.S. Patent No. 6,012,088 to Li et al. teaches a method and system for automatic configuration for an internet access device; and

U.S. Patent No. 6,026,438 Piazza et al. teaches a system and protocol for implementing large scale installation of operating and user configuration data without user intervention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eron J Sorrell whose telephone number is 571 272-4160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A Gaffin can be reached on 571 272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

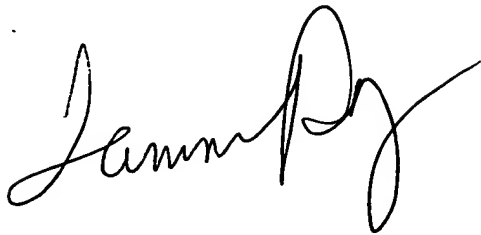
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EJS

February 22, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James P. [unclear]". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a stylized "P".